The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

The Chief's Weak Attempt to Justify His Refusal to Obey the Law.

Comments of Prominent Citizens on Concealment of Crime.

The Entire Community and Press Indorse "The Republican."

Another Chapter Upon Which Major Dye Ineffectually Shut "The Blotter."

Last Tuesday a reporter of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN asked Maj. Dye, chief of police, for permission to see the book of complaints kept at police headquarters, which is, by express statute of the United States, "at all business hours and when not in actual use open to public inspection." Maj. Dyo refused to give the permission, and when asked why he refused, replied: "There are some things in it we don't want published. You can't see the book." This was the only explanation he would give. When the same request was again made, very respectfully, last Friday,

Maj. Dye said: "You can't see the book; I have nothing more to say on the subject." It appears that Maj. Dye was mistaken in the latter statement or that he changed his mind, for in the Post of Sunday appears the following half-column statement made to a reporter of that paper. It is said by the reporter that "Maj. Dye assented cheerfully" to his request for a statement, "and seemed disposed to give all the information in his power."

his request for a statement, "and seemed disposed to give all the information in his power."

"As you suggest," he said, "that the public ought to know the true inwardness of the attacks made by one of the daily papers upon the police department, I wish to some that at this time I do not care to say anything as to the inspiring motives or motors of these a saults. This, however, may be said to those who show but little of the responsibilities of the department. No other public acrounts have such delirate duties to perform. And they have generally the interests of the public at their. There is no rood reason why they should not; whereas the newspapers, arvery many of them, have not only the public but more expecially their individual interests of look after, if one of toem flows it off in financial embarrassment it may, in it effort to calse the wild, come to income the interest of the public entirely, and cater rather to the victous tastes of the community and a prurient love of scandal.

"Now, there are yearly, quarterly, monthly, and daily reports of the operations of the department, which the public and the newspapers are at liberty to inspect. All the records can be seen at any time by respectable parties, whether they represent the press or not, with the exception of once bod; and even this is upon to rejust a persons desiring information upon a me parteniar case or cases, in which they may larve an interest inclass of cases which no fature, nother, son, or daughter, unless lost to the kindler instincts of humanity, would way parared before the world. Such cases occasionally occur, and being entered in their regular order, are indistriminately mixed up with genuite criminal cases." To illustrate: A lady moving in the highest circles learns, on getting up in the morning, that a piece of sliveware has disappeared from her paniry. She immediately reports to the body in a paymishop, and that the husband of the lady, paymed his own properly. Cases more or less him to thus are happening all the time, where great

"Should cases of this sort come home to any family in the city, high or low, it is safe to say that none would distre, nor deserve, in have a father, brather, or relative published in the news papers as a thier, embezzier, or violator of the law in any shape, however indifferent they might be in reading a sensational article concerning the blasted reputation of a stranger no more cuthable, "It would serve no go of purpose to publish these cases the tire country, were the police dethese cases. On the contrary, were the notice department to permit their publication, it would be but a short time before no complaints of that kind would come up before it at all, relieving the department of much labor periaps, but a lifting it upon the bends of inn each partless, and for the most part wanner much children. "But," interposed the raporter, "we are told that the law is in escayers this point." "It i true," realest the major, "that certain books, including the one in question, shall be at all business in an ann when not in causal usopen to the partle inspection. The books are your own over a call estimate purposes after the law to be a law.

"But, Islepace the replace that the law is in evalve of the major, "that certain books including the one in question, shall be at all business have an when any in actual use, open to the product inspection. The books are now open for all rectinates purposes, but too have new open for all rectinates purposes, but too have never contempated ha not here contempated has not been southed to expect and the evaluation for maintening a purposes, but too have never contempated in any particular to the hands of smandal magnets to graftly private ends at the hazard of the pulled magnets."

"Is there anything about 'thefailing the ends of justice' which the reporters sometimes hear when applying for information in a particular case?"

There is this: It is only after one becomes acquainted with the hazard or withings at a polic department that he learns force are many cases where it would be injudiced as to give into mation to the jubile in an incomposite form. We can indige of this better than the persons who know most about the cases? The edificing de ire to accommodate all persons and indige with the public of the particular collects de ire to accommodate all persons and indige with the public of the particular which the public with any case?

Maj. Dye, it will be noticed, says that he and, bye, it will be noticed, says that he does not care to say anything as to the inspiring instives for what he calls the attacks made upon the police department, but immediately thereafter makes an involved insinuation which means if it means anything, that THE REPUBLICAN is ignoring the interests of the public and catering to the vicious tastes of the community and to a provient love of scandal in order to make

To the insinuation that for THE REPUBLIcan to publish an account of crimes com-mitted in Washington is to cater to vicious nates and a prarient love of scandal The Property and a present of a number of prominent citizens of Wash-

Mr. John W. Thompson was asked whether, in his opinion, the record of crimes com-mitted in the district out to be nutblished in the newspapers, and whether the public interest was in any way conserved by keep-ing the fact of these crimes a secret.

I think," said be, "that an account o crimes committed should, as a general rule, be published. By publishing them you make detectives of a thousand people who see the account instead of the two or three detecttwo set to work up the case. The result of the publication of accounts of crimes given to the citizens committee soon after its organ-ization is evidence to my mind of the value of such publication. Criminals became or such publication. Criminals became known and the result was to break up their gauge and clear the city of them. Of course there are sometimes cases which ought not to be published, and the enief of police could no inform the reporters when these cases occurred."

The same question was put to Mr. S. H. Kaufman. "I have always believed that they should be published," said be. "The publication of the crime leads to the detection and punishment of the criminals. I think the whole history of crime will show that more criminals have been captured through some clew furnished by the public than through any system or theory of the detectives themselves. By the publication you make the cutire community a detective. What is needed most, however, is preventive solice, not detective police. I certainly think police, not detective police. I certainly think that record ought to be published, and I know of no good reason against it. There is no more absurd nousense in the world than to gay that a thief is warned or made saier by publication of his theft."

Mr. Kaurman also remarked, concerning Commissioner Edmond's statement that newspapers were rau not in the interest of the public, but solely in the interest of their owners, that while the statement was literally true, yet the newspaper could not make money for its proprietors unless it was true to the public, and that it best served the interests proprietors by serving those of the public. This also is a sufficient answer to horse owned by Mrs. Ashenbeck, Second and

another insinuation made in Maj. Dye's state-

another insinuation made in Maj. Dye's statement.

To the same question Mr. Crosby Noyes, editor of the Star, answered: "After a good many years' experience and observation I have never been able to discover any reason why crimes should not be made onbile. The publication certainly as tats the detectives by putting the entire community on guard to help them. If all the facts about the crime are given, people who have any information likely to be of importance are apt to give it. You are of course familiar with the detective work done by reporters, as in the case of Chastine Cox and others. It usually happens in the case of outraces upon wemen throughout the country that the description of the criminal, published in newspapers, leads to his arrest. This theory of secresy in the police department seems to be inherited from the times of the old police board. I had hoped that Maj. Dye wound reform the department in that particular."

"I think," said Mr. John F. Olmstead, "that some complaints ought to be made public and some not. Robberies, thefts, murders, and such crimes ought to be made known, but if a man has an hallucination and it produces some family trouble, I don't

known, but if a man has an hallucination and it produces some family trouble, I don't think it necessary to publish any scandal about it.'.

"Do you think that keeping crime secret aids the detectives in capturing criminals?" "No. It only aids them in covering up

their own inefficiency."

Mr. Robert Fox said that he was not pre-Mr. Robert Fox said that he was not pre-pared or willing to give an opinion upon the merits of the controversy which The Repub-LUAN and the police department might have, but upon the general question whether crime should be made public or kept secret, he thought there could be but one opinion, and that in favor of the greatest possible publicity.

publicity.
"The publication of crime," said he, "serves to prevent its repetition, for it puts other people on their guard against the same thing." Mr. Fox also thought that the publication of crime aided in the detection of criminals, He thought Maj. Dye's early military training might, very likely, have given him quite different notions concerning the best methods

of running the police department.

Mr. C. C. Glover, of Riggs & Co., said that of course there were some cases where secresy should be maintained, but that these secresy should be maintained, but that these were fow. If there was an increase of crime, and the refusal to show the books of the department was a fair evidence of it, the public should know it. There is too much "star chamber" raling throughout the whole dischamber" railing throughout the whole district government. The revised statutes exempt the police complaint book from those in the secret list, and it should be shown. If produced, the real efficiency of the police department to protect the public would be proved, and, if necessary, the people could ask congress for more and better men.

Mr. Robbins, of the firm of Sheldon & Robbins, of the Metropolitan hotel, was asked by a REPUBLICAN reporter "if the publication of crimes committed in this city was in the interest of the public good." He said he had not looked into the matter sufficiently, but he did think that the police now were

he had not looked into the matter sufficiently, but he did think that the police now were below par and inefficient.

Mr. Harris, proprietor of the Harris house, in answer to the same question said, that by all means publicity should be given to crimes, and every right minded man would say the same thing. It would be a protection to the public and especially to the business men. He thought that such things ought to be known and that if the old detectives had made known the crimes committed and reported to them he believed that they would still be in office. In New York crimes of all kinds are published, and he could see no reason why they should not be here.

The proprietor of the Ebbitt house writes:

See In success to your question this evening.

The proprietor of the Edutic house writes: Ser. In service is your question this evening, "I fine publication of crimes committed in this city is in the interests of the public," I would say that I would pre-crimes to see all published as quickly and positively as possibly. I think if all clines were made public that the entire community would be on their guard, and you would find there would be fewer cases to report.

C. C. Williams.

Maj. Dye's remarks about reports and other records are not important in this connection, as the "blotter" is the only complete record of crime kept by the department. It is that book which the law provides shall be "open to public inspection." and the production of her books is no more a com pliance with the law than would be the production of last

year's almanaes.

The major then tells a pathetic and interesting story of family trouble as an illustration of a class of complaints which should not be published. The REPUBLICAN never sought to publish any such cases. The reporter expressly stated that his object was to get information about crimes committed in the district. He told Maj. Dye that after examining the book he would submit his notes to Licut. Swindell, chief of detectives, who should indicate such things as ought not to be published, and they would not be ished, or he would look over the book lished, or he would look over the book with Licut. Swindell and only take such things as were legitimate news. Maj. Dee will not deny this, nor that his only reply to such propositions was: "You can't see the book." A proposition made to Cummissioner Edmonds to take from the book simply an account of crimes committed, with the arrests made, if any, or the fact that no arrests had been made in each particular case, met with no more favor.

no more favor.

Maj. Dye asserts that the books are now open for all legitimate purposes. As they are not open to newspaper reporters it must be assumed that the major does not consider the publication of newspapers a legitimate business. Upon that subject he is respect-fully referred to the interviews with promi-

nent citizens heretofore given.
The major closes this remarkable statement The major closes this remarkable statement with the oft-repeated assertion that it would be "injudicious" to give information. That assertion a eds explanation to be intelligible. If he should tell why it would be "injudicious" for him to obey the law, the public might or might not be satisfied with his action, it certainly would be "injudicious"—for the relies described. for the police department-to let the information get out that a startling number of crimes were constantly being committed in this city, and that the police department was utterly unable to check them or arrest the

THE CRIME CATALOGUE

Many cases of hidden crime, "kept dark" by police headquarters, are being "brought to light" every hour by THE NATIONAL RE-PUBLICAN reporters. The record already published in this paper is sufficient, in the is nguage of an old and respected citizen, "to condemn the present police management as sadly deficient, if not corrupt." The following additional list is submitted,

and the jail is empty of criminals awaiting

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning professional burglar made a determined effort to enter the store of Messrs, Willet & Ruoff, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, through a tear window. The burglar sawed on one of the iron bars for nearly a half an hour. The noise was so great that it awakened a lady who siceps over Smith's pawn office, some distance away. She looked out of her window and saw the man at work and made an outery which caused him to run away. Neither the outery nor the noise of the saw attracted the police, although the distance from Ninth street was only about thirty feet. Later in the morning Mr. Willot inspected the burg-lar's work, and discovered that he had cut entirely through one of the bars and had made a large opening in the window pane. If the lady had not discovered him he would

have been in the store in a very few minutes. No arrests. The following are some of the victims of a raid of evidently professional thieves in northwest Washington: Mr. Brown, 60 De-frees street; Mrs. M. A. Fhomson, 12 De-frees street; Mrs. H. A. Jouris, 10 Defrees street; Dr. Suddarth, No. 2 I street northeast; Mr. F. Coyle, 14 I street norther. Most of these parties had goods stolen. The frets were "kept dark" at headquarters. No arrests. On the night of Feb. 16 had a coup, and a

K street northeast, were stolen from in front of Abner's hall. On the following day a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of the police for the arrest of a party who was charged with having committed the act. The coupe was again stolen on the night of Feb. 22 while standing in front of the National Rifles' armory. On the night of Feb. 30 a lap robe was stolen from the coupe, and the team was turned loose in the streets. The warrant is still in the hands of the police. The facts are "kept dark." No arrests.

A bold daylight robbery occurred yesterday at house No. 807 II street, occupied by Mrs. Wheeler. Several articles of jewelry are reported to have been stolen. No arrests.

A free fight, almost a riot in proportions, is reported by several parties to have occurred on Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, south side, hast Thursday, about 12 o'clock at night. Although it continued nearly twenty minutes and the combatants swore and yolled like troopers, the police were not aroused from their slumbers. No arrests.

A band of chicken thieves operated boldly

A band of chicken thieves operated boldly and successfully in the northern portion of the city during the past week. No arrests. A silver watch was stolen from Mr. Samuel Heinline, of the navy yard, on Feb. 22. The thiof was pointed out to the officers by Mr. Heinline, No arrests.

COME, LITTLE CHILDREN.

On Tuesday last the pupils of St. Mary's Parochial school, on Fifth street, between G and H streets, were playing on a vacant lot on Washington street. There were in the party and H streets, were playing on a vacant let on Washington street. There were in the narry about twenty children, whose ages ranged between 6 and 12 years. The time was the afternoon recess, when suddenly two policemen, named John A. Pearson and P.H. Skidmore, came upon the children and placed five of them under arrest. The officers dragged their little victims, who were terrified to tears, to the avenuth precipet station. fied to tears, to the seventh precinct station, where two of them were locked up and a charge of unlawful assemblage put against them. The parents of the children were finally notified by the school children after 3, and they were required to leave \$3 collateral for their appearance in the police court. Judge Snell dismissed the cases on Wednes-

A number of young boys, composing the choral of St. Paul's church, corner Twenty-fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue, were standing in front of that church Saturday evening, when two men stopped and began to tease them. Boy like, the little fellows gave as good as they received, conduct which angered the men, who wore no uniform or badge, but who put four of the boys under arrest and took them to the fourth precinct station house. Members of the church at once repaired to the station, and after much effort secured the re-lease of the children. The men who had arrested the children were policemen Norton and Merrill, and they charged that the boys were "obstructing the street."

A WONDERFUL MIND.

Mr. Cummings, the dilletante policemen, was not in his customary seat in Major Dye's flice when a REPUBLICAN reporter paid the onice when a REPUBLICAN reporter paid the chief his daily visit Saturday. A copy of Saturday's REPUBLICAN was lying on the major's table, while the great man was occupied in drawing a mule on his gilt-edged tablet. He raised his eyes to the reporter and kept them so for nearly a minute, and then looked for Commings. then looked for Cummings.
"Any news to-day, Major," queried the re-

porter.
"Nah; haven't heard any," replied the major, making an exploration of the recesses of his nasal appendage with one of his

fingers.
"Caught Langston yet, major?"
"Nah, don't think they have, but," said he,
making an utsuccessful effort to smile, "we will though, I guess, after awhile, when this thing is over." Here Cummings entered and winked,

"What thing, major? asked the reporter.
"Why all this," here the major raised his
eyes and uttered a low sound, meant for a
laugh. Cummings laughed loudly at his
chief's joke, and the reporter left.

SMALL TALK.

A fly thief has no fear, apparently, of the Washington police. He will come here, 'work up' two or three good jobs, and then jump off to New York or Philadelphia with the 'swag.' After the swag is disposed of he

A member of the police department ventilated his opinion yesterday to a REPUBLICAN reporter in this wise: "That one-half of the police, or rather the old members of the department, are in sympathy with THE REPUBLICAN; that Maj. Mc. E. Due is not suited for the position he holds. He has never been known to recognize any of the officers he chanced to meet upon the street. If he should meet me now talking to you I doubt very much if he would be.

tinued, "when I tell you that many of them only possess a gripsack and sleep at the stalouses and are regardless of the way they do things. How can such men do their There is no care taken in their selec-

PRESS INDORSEMENTS. The newspapers of the city are practically a unit in seconding the demand of THE NA-TIONAL REPUBLICAN for a reform in the administration of the police department. The newspapers accurately represent public opinion that there should be an immediate change in the existing system of concealing crimes that are committed in the district. The attention of headquarters is called to the following

THE OTHER SIDE, BY ALL MEANS.

THE OTHER SIDE, BY ALL MEADS,

The Republic.

The Republic of the Republic of the a righteen sight against the incidency of our present police establishment. The showing made by Thir Republica's is, at any rate, such as to alread the citizens of Washington who have usually considered their property prody well guarded amissise than in most other citizens for the property prody well guarded amissise than in most other citizens are not made public, and the list of these is, I most say, an altermingly long one. It should not, notween the force of the that there is a so a large number of the certains to the credit of the police, has weat proportion it hears to that of any public ones it is difficult to say. I would suggest that "headquarers," as The Republication and relieve the deartment from much oftons and relieve the dartned mind of the community that would gladly return to its faint in "the police."

started mind of the community that would gladly return to it first in a "the police."

LET THERE BE REFORM.

Sunday Herald.

The war being weiged against the police department by The Revelances should receive the indersement of every jurnal published in this district, for a place with more supplify cannot be family. It is impossible for local reporters to get information there unless it is some trivial affair that comes from the telephone room up stairs, sent in by the several sation houses. The only time this paper has getten anything of importance in the lower rooms was by manes, the reporter happening to be present when in arrests were made or the roboters reported. Something ought to be done in the matter, for everything reported to be done in the matter, for everything reported to be done in the matter, for everything reported to be done in the matter, for everything reported incens of porsents property, street brawes, and the receivery of stolen property are matters or interest to the general property are matters or interest to the general public, and as such cought to be unheateningly given out for publication in the

daily papers. When more attention is devoted to the detection of such characters as Lampson and the villein that lately robbed and beat the poor woman or Capitol nill the better will become the morals of the force, while it will save the district the annoyance of suits similar to those that now have aver the beads of Mej. Bye and his detectives for llegal trespass on the property of private citizens. It was bad enough during the former regime, but it is infinitely worse now than ever before, for formerly the men made arrents that reflected credit upon their skill as officers, and were not enhanced to let the public know what they were about. Why there should be so much socress; is toe fitten puzzle of to-day? Let us hope there will be a reform.

RATHER RECKLESS.

The Post.

The Post.

The Post.

The Post.

The Post.

That he should be incompetent or dishonest seems to be a necessary swil in the appointment of princemen, Even the better men on the force in Washington will admit that many of them are unfit to be policemen. In cases were they are not the severt screen of the thieves and malefactors, the ignorance and insufferable insolence of the average policemen, who forgers that he is only a public servant, 2 and the illegal arrests of which we have had four cases turned out of court within a few weeks, make these miformed builles a nuisance not to be much longer patiently endured. We have no municipal udicials who require the aid or gambling house keepers of of the obliging gentlemen who dispense liquid refreshments for a nominal consideration; so the remedy seems simple. Let the commissioners weed out the brutal builles and the ignorant "roustabouts" who form too large a proportion of our police lorge, and put house, discreet, intelligent, and civil men in their places. That is the one great reform needed.

The secretive system. THE SECRETIVE SYSTEM.

The objections made to the secretive system in force at use police department which denies access to the crime records, apply with equal force to the similar system adopted within the last year or two at the ones of the district commissioners, and which shifts out the press and the public from access to the proceedings and records of the board. There is no reason why the jubble should not have as full access to the meetings of the order of commissioners and the records of the office as they last to the sessions of the city councils and the official records at the city hall under the old municipal form of government.

A NATIONAL REPROACH. A NATIONAL REPROACIL. The Chronice.

If what THE DALLY REPUBLICAN suggests as true of our police management be half true, Mr. Dye should be made to step down and out, Just so long as the people of Washington remain disfranchised, and stand in the pre-ence of the representatives of foreign monstchies as examples of the fallure of a democratic-republican form of government, the bad municipal government of this capital will be a national reprosch.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS.

His First Sermon Since His Return from Rome-He Tells of His Interviews With the Holy Father.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Archbishop Gibons occupied the public at the cathedral this morning for the first time since his return from Rome. Selemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. A. Magnien. Every pow and the sisles were crowded, many who were not Catholics being in attendance. The archbishop, after reading the epistle and gospel of the day, expressed his thanks for the ionor that was intended to be conferred on him by a public reception on his arrival at home. Though he appreciated the feeling that prompted it, he was opposed feeling that prompted it, he was opposed to such public demonstrations, and felt it his duty to decline. Referring to his recent visit to Rome he expressed deep gratitude for the warm and hearty reception with which his brother hishops of America and himself were favored by the prelates of the various countries visited. Whether in England or Ireland, in France or Switzerland, or in the Tyrol, in Relgium, in Holland, or Italy, they were received with onen

land, or in the Tyrol, in Belgium, in Holland, or Italy, they were received with open arms by the ecclesiastical authorities; and by the Homau cardinals, and especially by the holy father himself. During his stay in Rome he was favored with three private audience with the holy father, besides two others in company with his brother prelates. The memory of these audiences he would treasure up in his heart as long as he lived. He treated the American hishous more as a father or brother than a

No one can spend a half hour in the presence of Leo XIII without giving thanks to God for granting to his church so great a pontiff and without being profoundly impressed with the breadth and elevation of sentiments that insulate the new of the control of the c SMALL TALK.

An official of one of the penal institutions of this city said yesterday: "It is a notorious fact that this city has been overrun by professional thieves during the past six months. The professional thieves during the past six months. ences which took place in Rome archbishop said all the meetings characterised by the most ample fr of discussion, joined with the perfect harmony and good feeling. freedom the 'swag.' After the swag is disposed of he returns and works other jobs."

A government official who was well acquainted with Howgate said last night: "An investigation into the shamoful manner in which Howgate was allowed to leave this city might show that the police connived at his careful and the police connived at his careful and the police connived at his constant with the police connived at his careful and the police can be perfect harmony and good feeling. He perfe

chanced to meet the new talking to you I doubt should meet me now talking to you I doubt very much if he would know me. He seldent comes to a station house, and I doubt very much if he has visited any of them more than once or twice since he has been appointed. I will give you a pointer, and that is, the belief is common among us that Capt. Vernon is the major of police and runs the stop."

And the stop of the meet plenary considered, but it would be premature to refer to them now, as they will form the basis of legislation for the next plenary countries. the stop."

In speaking of the new appointments, he said that they were classed as being of no account, many of them were indifferent to the way they did their duty, and the records of the trial committee would show instances of fines imposed for gross neglect of duty, and a number had already been dismissed for the more I study the political drankenness.

"You can judge of their interests," he continued, "when I tell you that many of them only possess a gripsack and sleep at the star. grateful that I am an American citizen. When I contemplate the standing armies of over a million of soldiers in each of the principal countries of Europe; when I consider what an enermous drain these armies are on the resources of a country, and what a fruit-ful source of immerality; when I consider that they are a constant menace to their neighbors and incentive to war, and when I consider that the subject of war engages so much of the attention of the cabinets of Europe, and when, on the other band, I look at our own country, with its 55,000,000 of in-habitants, and its little army of 25,000 men scattered along our frontiers, and that one might travel from Maine to California without once meeting a soldier or a gendarme; when I consider that if needs be every

eitizen is a soldier without being confined in a barracks, and ready to defend and to die for his country; when I consider that we have no entangling alliances; when I reflect on our material prosperity; above all, reflect on our material prosperity; above all, when I consider the happy blending with us of authority with civil and religious liberty, wish all our political corruption, I bless (God for the favors He has vouchsafed us, and I pray that He may continue to hold over us the mantle of His protection. In conclusion, my dear brethrea, I am glad that I have met you again and that my journey trends. is ended. I trust that as we have happily met here again after a long separation, we will all meet each other again, after life's pilgrimage, in Heaven."

Is Langston Under Arrest!

CLIETON, PATREAN COUNTY, VA., March 16.—There is a report that Dr. Simpson, a citizen of this place, has taken into custody the murderer laugston, of Washington, hav-ing captured him in the neighborhood of the poor house. It is impossible to obtain par-ticulars at this hour to verify the report.

At this writing (130 a. m.) "headquarters" professes to know nothing of the arrest of Langston. If the police are in possession of information on the subject they are keeping THE MINE SEALED.

It May be Months Before the Bedies of the Unfortunate Victims are Reached.

POCAHONTAS, VA., March 16.-The mine is now practically scaled. The management, to prevent the possibility of any further disaster will supplement it by flooding the mine. It may be therefore several weeks or months bemay be therefore several weeks or months lefore any attempt can be made to reach the bodies of the unfortunate miners. Around the miners are only a few persons not connected with them. One of the most notable features of this awful disaster is the quiet and almost matter of fact way in which it is regarded here. This is probably owing to the fact that so few of the victims belong to this locality, the great majority of them being strangers and foreigners. A close investigation has only discovered four families of the lost miners in the vicinity. It is not known lost miners in the vicinity. It is not known nor can it be ascertained how many of the unfortunate miners had families. In consequence of this extensive relief measures are

held in abeyance.

Fresh evidence of the frightful force of the explosion continues to present itself. In front of the three west entrances the bark on trees 100 feet away is burned to a cinder three-fourths of an inch thick. This is even the case on the rear sides of the trees, which shows that the whole valley around the mine shows that the whole valley around the mine on the night of the disaster must have been one vast sheet of lambent flame. The mine has five distinct and separate entrances, all running on the same level as far inward as one-half a mile or more. From each of these entrances the explosion beliched forth with terrific force, carrying great clouds of blazing coal dust and flaming gas, which scorched and charred everything combustible in its way. The hour being about 1:30 or in its way. The hour being about 1:30 on Thursday morning, there were few if any witnesses of this awful spectacle. In the blacksmith shop there were two men, one whire and one colored, both of whom were so storned and injured by the explosion that neither of them realized anything beyond their immediate surroundings and their own personal condition.

Some contend that the five shocks or reports coming from the mine were the vibrations coming from each of the five cutrances. Others coming from each of the five cutrances. Others say there were five different explosions and corresponding reports and shocks, each of which had the volume and velocity and deafening report of a large body of gunpowder or dynamite. The engineer and experts are beginning to agree in the theory that a large body of gas contained in some hidden cavity must have been encountered by the miners, which caused the disaster.

Sopt. Lathrop was asked what was the cause of the explosion:

"Fire damp," he replied, "from some unknown source."

known source. "How many men were lost?"
"About 150."

"Are there any of them alive?" "Is there any immediate prospect of get-

ting the bodies out?"
"No, not under two weeks."
"What will you do?" "We will seal up the mine new because ere is fire in it; then we will flood it to

BIG TEPEES AND CHUCK.

The Wonder That Sitting Bull Manifests in St. Paul.

St. Paul, March 16 .- Sitting Bull is making a visit to St. Paul, where he is the center of a surging crowd of visitors only equaled in size and eagerness by the admirers of Slugger Salliwan when that great man was here recently. He was brought here from Standing Rock agency by Maj, Melanyhiin, the agent, as a sort of reward of merit for good behavior. He is accompanied by his nephew and is stopping at the Merchants' hotel. The old chief, from a Sioux standpoint, is well dressed in beaded leggings, a soiled shirt, blanket, and eagle feather. He is good na-tured, and is full of wonder at the big tepees,

Rock from Fort Randall, and very different in appearance from the thin and ragged warrior who surrendered by proxy to Maj. Brotherton at Buford. Yesterday the distinguished visitor was taken about the city. To morrow he will visit the public schools in charge of the school board, and to morrow night he will occupy a box at the Grand

Pioneer Press office, and wore surprised, though they didn't show it, by the telegraph tele-phone, fire alarm gong, steam heaters, &c. The chief sent a telegram to his son in Chicago, saying that he had been sick, but was much better, and received an answer right away. The telephone broke him all up, and forced the first exclamation from him, and he laughed for the first time in many moons. nephow was placed at an instrument in one room and Sitting Bull in another room, 100 feet distant. The chief listened, started, grin-ed, and then exclaimed, "Waukan!" evil spirit). In the composing room an accommodating proof taker took proofs of various milinery cuts and other pictures, which elicited grants of satisfaction from the old chief, and he carried off the pictures as great

A Sunday Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, March 16 .- A prize fight for 500 a side was fought to-day on a barge, which was towed out into the East river to escape the vigilance of the police. The principal were Tom Hogan and Jim Barr, who are both from Greenpoint. Four bloody rounds were fought, during which both men received severe punishment. Four of Barr's teeth were knocked out in the first round. and in the fourth he was knocked senseless aganst the ropes, and the fight was given to Hogan. Barr was taken to Booklyn, where he was attended by a physician.

A Brutal Outrage.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 16.-A brutal outrage was committed to-day upon a young woman named Margaret Melsan by a gang of ruffians, who dragged her into a stable in Nassan alley. The police arrested John I, Savage, Robert T. Baldwin, James Mulholland, and Robert Daily, whom the girl identified as being among her assailants. They were held for examination.

Minister Surgent to Attend the Emperor's

Dinner.
BEELIN, March 16.—At a meeting of progressiats to-day a resolution to fuse with the

liberal union was adopted.

Mr. Sargent, the United States minister, has ascepted from Prince Bismarck an invitation to a dinner to be given on the twenty-second instant, in honor of the 87th anniversary of the birth of Emperor William.

A Truce in the Newman Difficulty. NEW YORK, March 16 .- A truce has been

declared in Dr. Newman's church to last until the end of this month. His pastoral relations cease then, according to contract, and since the conneil has declared that he is not the permanent paster, not having been installed, his opponents are willing to wait until the expiration of the contract before taking parther action.

Found Dead in Bed.

Mary A. Curtis, colored, residing at No. 1162 Sixteenth street northwest, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. She was 55 years old. The coroner was notified.

The Weather.

FREE TRADE TALK.

Speaker Carlisle Explains His Position Upon the Question of Revenue,

He Says That the "Fathers" of the Constitution Were Free Traders.

His Inability to Understand the Difference Bolween Interstate and Foreign Free Trade.

Who Were Present at the Dinner and Who Made Speeches.

New York, March 16 .- The annual dinner of the New York Free Trade club took place at Delmonico's last night. More than 200 members and guests were present. Everett P. Wheeler, president of the clab, presided, and with him at the guests' table were John G. Carlisle, speaker of the house of representatives; Congressman S. S. Cox, Senator Z. B. Vance, Congressman O. B. Potter, Prof. W. G.

Vance, Congressman O. B. Potter, Prof. W. G. Sumner, Congressman Perry Belmont, H. A. Herbert, State Scuator J. Hampden Robb, Manton Marble, David A. Wells, Poultney Bigelow, Anson Phelps Stokes, Thomas G. Shearman, F. R. Poulleton, A. W. Speir, Lucien Oudin, Capt. Codman, Capt. James Parker, and George Hill.

About 9 o'clock Mr. Wheeler rapped for order, and Secretary Bigelow road letters of regret from Senators Peudleton, Beck, and Bayard, and from Gen. Resecrans, Charles Francis Adams, Ir., Henry Ward Brecher, Dr. Howard Crosby, and others. Dr. Crosby said:

"I have received your invitation to purchase a ticket to the free trade clue dinner, which I would accept were I a free trader, but which I would accept were I a free trader, but I am a benighted protectionist, and could have no place at your able, unless to hear words of wisdom to covert me; but these I

can get in the morning papers and weep over can get in the morning papers and weep over my errors without being seen."

Mr. Wheeler then delivered the opening address. He referred to the adoption of the Mexican treaty and the passage of the Lasker resolution. He spoke of the Morrison bill as "another encouraging fact."

Mr. Wheeler, in closing, called upon Speaker Carl sile to respond to the toast, "Our Federal Union"

Three cheers were given as the speaker rose, and when he began to speak he was in-terrupted with hearty rounds of applause,

When silence had been obtained he said:

Mr. Prestornt and Gentlemen of the
Chur: I would be cold indeed if I were not
profoundly grateful for this very friendly
reception. It is so much more than I
expected, or had any right to expect, that I
feel myself wholly unable to express my appreciation of it. I am obliged to you also for
the concentrative to early few worlds or response. preciation of it. I am obliged to you also for the opportunity to say a few words in response to the toast which is announced. Although, of course, it will be impossible under the circumstances to do justice to the subject, and jerhaps I shall not confine myself very closely to it. Certainly I shall not attempt to do more than to call your attention to one or two of the most conspicuous advantages conferred upon the American people by the union established in 1789.

The formation of that union, peaceable and voluntary, under a constitution which made such radical changes in the relations previously existing between the several states.

such radical changes in the relations pro-viously existing between the several states themselves and between them and the general government, was undoubtedly one of the greatest political achievements of modern times. It is difficult to say which is the more entitled to our admiration, the states-manship of the man who framed the constitu-tion or the patriotism and intelligence of the people of the several states who ratified it and made it for themselves and their nosterity the made it for themselves and their posterity the

supreme law of the land. [Applause.]
If the doctrine of protection is what its friends claim, if its application to infant industries in new states enables them to overme natural disadvantages and to secure higher degree of presperity than would otherwise be attainable, it must be admitted that the arrangement existing under the confederation was a wise one and ought never to have been disturbed. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, the framers of the consti-

thion, the men who founded this federal union, did not think so. [Applause.] They believed that free trade—absolute free trade between the several states was imperatively demanded by the interests of the people. And accordingly they adopted this provision as a part of the constitution without a single desseating vote:—
"No state shall, without the consent of con-

gress, lay any imposts or duties upon imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net proceeds of all duties or imposts levied by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subect to the revision and control of congress. Anniause.

It is true that Mr. George Clymer, of Pennsylvania, said in the convention, while this subject was under consideration, that " if the states have such different interests that they cannot be left to regulate their own affairs without encountering the interest of other states, it is proof that they are not fit to compose one nation." [Applause.] But he stood substantially slone in his oppositson to this provision, and when the vote was taken not a single state was recorded against it. Thus free trade was established by the

Thus free trade was established by the constitution, not only between the states then existing, but between all the states that might thereafter exist as members of the federal union (appliance), and I venture to believe, my friends, that the most ardent advocate of the protective system will admit that the wonderful growth and prosperity of this country are attributable to this provision more largely than to any other one thing. [Applause.] Under the ilberal policy established by the constitution our means of internal communication and transportation have increased and are still increasing, while under the restrictive and obstructive policy of congress our merchant marine, once the cource of pride and prout, has almost disappeared from the seas, and unless some-thing can be done to arrest its further decline it will disappear entirely. Free commercial intercourse between the states has increased trade, promoted the development of our resources, fostered agriculture and manufactures, and added untold millions to the wealth of the anded intold millions to the wealth of the people; while the protected tive system maintained by congressional legislation has, to a large extent at least, shift he out from the markets of the outside worle, limited production substantially to the demands of home consumption, and in many cases actually arrested the development of great industrial interests. Adminute. Under the series

interests. [Appliause.] Under this system, when any highly protected manufacturing industry has reached a stage of development which enables it to supply the home demand. its growth must virtually onto, because its oducts can have access to no other marke. appliance ; Let no one, I pray you, misunderstand me

Let no one, I pray you, misunderstand no upon this point. The experience of an aking has shown that it is almost, it not quite, has possible to devise any system or sending of duties upon imports that will not, so a greater or less degree, either injure at benefit private industrial interests, and I have never heartased to say that I would rather benefit them than injure them; but what I mean to assert is that when the primary or principal object of the tax imposed by public authority is to tester a private interest it is not a legitimate use of the power of taxation, but is simply spollation. (Theorie, Whether what is also protection, direct or humbertal, is or it not readly beneficial to protect initiatry is a quartion about which I included to be a will never be anything like poore outminity of opinion, but, whitever may be our opinions Where, fair weather, followed is nothern purely light local rame, suche merity winds exercing to souther really beneated in protection, direct or including in a quasifiery, and here beneather rate and here beneather really beneated in the really states are minimum, 32.7°; in a 41.8°; if p. m., 39.0°; in the marking the anything like parting the anything the current mainting of opinions. But, wherever may be our opinions